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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1907.

A Movement on New Lines.

The present movement for tariff
revision differs from former movements
toward the same end, in that it proceeds
not from reformatory idealism, but from
the practical conviction of captains of in-
dustry that the time has come when it
will be to our material advantage to re-
cast the Dingley schedules. Secretary
Taft recognized this fact when, in his
Columbian speech, he planted himself on
the platform of the American Association
of Manufacturers, a body which ad-
vocates tariff revision for purely busi-
ness reasons. A similar view is taken
of tariff revision by President Nicholas
Murray Butler, of Columbia University,
who thus presents the tariff situation:"The time has come when the Dingley tariff
has got to be revised, in the interest of business itself,
and not in any sense as an attack on business or as
a disturbance to business. It seems to me clear
that the vast majority of the people of the country
of all parties virtually accept the protectionist prin-
ciple, but financial and commercial developments of
the last decade make it necessary to face without
delay a revision of the existing tariff, and this revision
must be to up-as some people are insane enough to
suppose-but down."President Butler adds to these reasons
for revision the further one that the col-
lection of a surplus revenue at a time
when every dollar is needed in the chan-
nels of trade is unstatesmanlike and un-
economic. As this surplus revenue comes
largely from tariff taxes, the logical
remedy for the surplus is a reduction of
those taxes.Henry M. Whitney, who is making a
campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial
nomination in Massachusetts on a
tariff-revision platform, stands for a
moderate measure of tariff reduction.
He attributes the failure of the Demo-
cratic party to achieve tariff reform to
the apprehensions aroused that it was
going further than was advisable, and in
spite of adverse criticism, Mr. Whitney
holds to the belief that it is better to
attempt a practical revision, than to
commend itself to business men gener-
ally, than to engage in doctrinaire as-
saults on the protective principle. His
tariff platform, while more definite in
detail than that of Mr. Taft, is substan-
tially that of the Secretary of War,
namely, that protection should be based
on the difference between the labor cost
of American and foreign production.It is apparent from these and other
utterances of public men of both parties
that there is no likelihood that the pro-
tectionist principle, reasonably applied, will
be an object of attack in the next Presi-
dential campaign. The subject of tariff
revision is being dealt with, in current
discussion, from an eminently practical
standpoint, and the ancient catchwords,
"impracticable free trade" and the "ruin
of American industry," will have mighty
little weight in a campaign where Re-
publican manufacturers join hand with
Democratic protectionists in demanding
that the tariff be readjusted to the re-
quirements of industrial and commercial
expansion.The Boston Transcript classes the Rich-
mond Times-Dispatch as "Republican."
Now for trouble!

No More Crop Failures.

After his recent tour of the West, Sec-
retary Wilson, of the Department of
Agriculture, returns with optimistic
views. He thinks that never again in
this country can we know a crop fail-
ure, for we have advanced so far in the
matter of scientific farming that we an-
ticipate the changes of nature and are
ready to supply what gifts nature with-
holds. Mr. Wilson finds that pretty gen-
erally throughout the country the farm-
ers are improving as a class; they are
paying attention to the conserving of
the land's energies by rotation of crops,
study of soils and their adaptation to
certain crops, climatic conditions, and so
on, so that there is much less waste
energy than there used to be—men try-
ing to raise cotton on corn land, or
wheat where sugar beets should be the
crop.Secretary Wilson naturally attributes
much of this beneficial change to the
widespread education on farm matters
disseminated by the Department of Agri-
culture, and doubtless he is right. It
would be a great pity, indeed, if the spe-
cial demonstrative work done by mem-
bers of the department, the expensive
practical exhibitions in different States,
the practical exhibitions of the value of
irrigation—all of which have cost mil-
lions—had not been productive of ben-
eficial, practical results. There are now
sixty-three educational institutions in the
country that receive the benefits of the
land grant act of 1862, providing for the
establishment of agricultural colleges,
and in twenty-one States the State uni-
versities have, as a special department,
agricultural colleges. More and more
are young men coming to take a specialinterest in farming as a science, and to
these are added many practical farmers
who take special courses to supplement
their practical knowledge gained at the
plow-handle.All this is an evidence of our present
prosperity and a fine guarantee for its
continuance. Our wealth comes from the
soil, and that soil has been so rich and
so easily made to give up its wealth
that its capital has been drawn on time
and time again, until in several States
there are abandoned farms—abandoned as
worn out. More and more we are coming
to appreciate that farms cannot wear
out if they are properly cared for.
Larger and larger are the crops we are
raising from a given acreage of soil; and
with this immense growth of education
in agricultural science we may reasonably
expect the crops of the United States to
grow larger year by year, to add im-
mensely to our national wealth, and thus
justly, amply, the immense sums we
have spent for education.How can The Hague ever hope to stop
the war talk as long as the Chautauqua
circuits are permitted to exist?

A Most Pathetic Little Figure.

The most pathetic figure in all this
world today, to our way of thinking, is
that of little Prince Alexis, heir to the
crown of all the Russias, prospective
head of the royal house of Romanoff,
and imperial guardian-to-be of the an-
cient orthodox Muscovite Greek Church.
Some day, unless a revolution come to
his father's empire, this little prince will
be czar, king, grand duke, several of
them, in fact, and—oh, well, he will wear
titles innumerable, wear crosses and de-
corations without end, lead orders of
knighthood by the dozen, and all of that
sort of trimming, trapping, and insignia
that goes along with royalty.At present, he is just a little boy—
doubtless possessed of the ordinary long-
ings, inclinations, and desires of any or-
dinary little boy. No doubt he would like
to go wading in a branch somewhere in
the woods; perhaps he would enjoy a
frolic with other little boys of his age—
he has no brother. And, while now he is
very, very young, the day is fast ap-
proaching when he would enjoy a fishing
expedition, out in the open air, care-
free and permitted to prowl about in
search of promising fish-holes of his own
estimating. He will soon see the day
when he would enjoy climbing a tree and
robbing a bird's nest—although, of course,
that isn't proper in any little boy. Doubt-
less his father—the Great White Czar—
would give half his kingdom to know that
his little boy might romp and play and
grow up like other little boys and become
in time a manly man, loved, honored,
and respected by his neighbors and
friends, and free from all the weighty
cares of state and the frets of empire
and power!But this is not to be for little Alexis!
Ever at his elbow—even now, when he is
such a tiny tot—stands the grim and stern-
faced terrorist.
Better be thankful—so genuinely and
joyously thankful—when you pat your
little boy on the head and start him off
to school within the next few days that
he is not Alexis, czarowitz, and heir ap-
parent to the blood-stained but gorgeous
throne of Ivan the Terrible, Catharine,
Peter the Great, and all of the Russian
regal line. Better send your boy along
his way a thousand times, laughing and
blessed with a mother's kiss, than wish
for an instant to see him cursed as is
Alexis, with a fate from which there is
no fleeing.Poor little prince! He can never know
what it is to be a careless, rollicking,
smiling, and free-hearted boy. He can
never be just a boy—a sure enough boy;
that's all!It is to be hoped that Mr. Walter Wel-
liam will not neglect to make the neces-
sary arrangements with the wind depart-
ment of the Weather Bureau next time.

Yom Kippur.

With the setting of the sun to-day will
end the Hebrew penitential season, which
has lasted ten days, and which is the be-
ginning of the New Year. Yom Kippur is
known as Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement,
and it is observed by all orthodox
Hebrews with fasting and with prayer.Besides being a day of atonement, it is
with the Jews a day of reckoning. The
people take thought of their sins, confess
them, and seek reconciliation with God.
They also seek to adjust matters with
their fellow-men; quarrels are made up;
family differences are straightened out,
and, so far as possible, after Yom Kippur
the Hebrew starts out on the New Year
at peace with heaven and the world.The persistence of this Hebrew custom
which has been handed down from gen-
eration to generation since the time of
the children of Israel is, or should be,
a reminder to the Christian world of the
enormous debt it owes to the Jew. It is
not too much to say that on the shores of
civilization which the Jewish people
brought with them out of Egypt, the land
of bondage into the promised land hangs
all our vaunted civilization of to-day. On
the law which Moses handed down from
Mount Sinai the Romans founded their
civil law, which, in effect, after having
been used by Great Britain and modified
to modern conditions, is our law to-day.
Thousands of years have passed. The
"chosen people," disrupted as a nation,
have been set apart, denied a voice
in council, held apart from citizen-
ships; persecuted, tortured, robbed! But
in the establishment of Anglo-Saxon
civilization they found a refuge and an
opportunity for the display of qualities so
persistent and enduring that centuries of
wrong and oppression have not sufficed
to destroy them. And to-day, in America,
the Jew finds equal opportunity and the
fullest freedom, and has become a marked
factor in the life of the republic.And we who have learned so much
from the Hebrews, when we see this cere-
mony of Yom Kippur observed by the
orthodox Jews with all its ancient so-
lemnity, might well learn a lesson from
it. Our Christmas season, with its good
cheer and good will toward men, ap-
proximates it closely, but we hardly use it as
a time of reckoning. There should be
such a time—a time when we could take
stock of ourselves as the Jews do, when
we could forsake our petty enmities, pay
up our debts of good will and friendship,
and start off with clean hearts on the
way that yet remains.Japan is going "to preserve the forests
of Korea," so a writer says. The idea
prevails that the Mikado's government
has succeeded in getting the greater part
of the Hermit Kingdom into rather a
pretty pickle.
"It might be well enough for horse
thieves to understand that they are not
wanted in Texas," is the extremely polite
way the San Antonio Express puts it
these degenerate and mollycoddish times
—in Texas.An English newspaper reports Mrs. W.
K. Vanderbilt as appearing recently clad
in a gown on which "were to be seen
large monkeys of rose, green, and yel-low." That's what comes of putting the
sporting editor on the society editor's
regular assignment."What are we going to do about the
Philippines?" asks Harper's Weekly.
Talk about them, in the main, we think.

Secretary Taft's Island.

There seems to be pretty general agree-
ment that Secretary of War Taft's idea
of building an island midway between the
Capes at the mouth of Chesapeake
Bay is a good one. The distance from
cape to cape is eleven miles, and although
there are strong fortifications on either
cape, the distance between them is too
great to make an adequate defense pos-
sible against a hostile fleet. Congress
will be asked, at its next session, to
include an item of three million dollars
for the purpose of beginning the pro-
posed work, though it will probably cost
a great deal more than this to complete
it. But once finished and properly forti-
fied, it should constitute a fine safeguard
for what is considered one of the most
pregnable points on our whole Atlantic
seaboard. And when it is considered
that Chesapeake Bay leads directly to
the nation's Capital, the vital importance
of adequate protection cannot be too
strongly insisted upon.It is evident that Secretary Taft got
his idea for the island from the harbor
of Yokohama, Japan, which he has vi-
sited more than once. The entrance to
Yokohama Bay, into which Commodore
Perry sailed, and forced civilization on
the reluctant Japanese, is only about
three miles wide, and yet, besides the
heavy modern fortifications on either
shore, there are two formidable concrete
islands rearing their heads just above
the water, and these form a barrier
through which no naval force might hope
to penetrate. It is rather a curious
irony of history that the United States,
which first taught Japan about modern
armaments, should now learn from its
pupil how best to guard its Capital.Mr. Nicholas Longworth may yet awake
some morning to find himself a full-
fledged member of the Ananias Club."Is the moonlight dangerous?" asks
the Union (S. C.) Times. Mildly, per-
haps, when served with a sweet summer
girl.The Macon Telegraph is one Georgia
paper that refuses to go on strike against
the "old-time Democracy."A man has invented a musical stair-
case. Doubtless, one of the winding
kind.In France they sell wine by the hour;
for 2 cents one may enter a wine cellar
and remain thirty minutes. At the end
of this period, we suppose, the custom-
ers are gently lifted out by the scruff of
the neck and put to bed somewhere."Chorus girls are getting shy," says a
New York headline. Second childhood,
probably!Mr. John Temple Graves has met the
Chamber boom and it is his'n.An Alabama man was fined \$10 re-
cently for cursing and striking a bar-
tender. That's right; bartenders are get-
ting too scarce down that way to be mal-
treated.Yes, indeed, esteemed contemporaries,
not only is the new \$10 bill beautiful, but
extremely useful as well.Mrs. Besant says that Mr. Rockefeller
will return to this earth some day "a
beautiful seraph." Even now he is the
University of Chicago's "angel."Consider the humble mosquito. Though
he live but three short days, yet he
gets nautical words and maketh merry
even unto the end. Selah!A freak college professor says: "Mar-
riage for life is the greatest of crimes."
Certainly the freak professor is the great-
est of nuisances.That New Jersey horse given to get-
ting drunk should refrain. Only asses do
that.There is one thing about Mr. Roose-
velt's alleged editorial ambition that we
view with considerable complacency. The
fashion of swiping other people's brain-
leaks will not be so marked in certain
quarters.Nine hundred million dollars is the
price the Sunny South will receive for
this year's cotton crop. Cotton is not
only king down there, but pretty much
everything else in the deck.The medical profession has indicted the
fly. The head-banded men long ago in-
dicted, tried, and found him guilty."The financial situation is going to the
devil," remarks Mrs. Hetty Green. Evi-
dently we are in for some warm times
ahead."Maryland can plant a good many
home-comers to the acre," says the Bal-
timore Sun. Hold that chair, you don't
want them to come home merely in order
that you may plant them, do you?Germany might hold the Lusitania
down to the old record by hiring Marshal
Coxwell to cruise along her course next
time.That Milwaukee gentleman who threw
himself under a steam roller must have
been immensely impressed with the im-
mediate real estate situation.

Race Prejudice.

Race prejudice is always a considerable
force; but when it is accentuated and em-
phasized by color there is no composition
with it. It is probable that race pre-
judice, and especially color prejudice, was
implanted for a wise purpose, though at
times it assumes features base and re-
pulsive. It stands, however, the most
powerful barrier against the amalgama-
tion of races separated by distinction of
color, and there is no absurdity in the
supposition that it was implanted for
the prevention of race degeneration.

Enforcing the Sherman Law.

From the Buffalo Express.
Only the thoughtless howl to-day for
the scalps of all trusts, yet, if the Sher-
man law were to be strictly enforced, al-
most every large combination and railroad
corporation would have to go out of busi-
ness, would have to be dissolved into its
constituent parts. That would mean a
loss to the industrial life of the country
beyond the power of anyone to compute.

Time Moves Spite of Kings.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The King of Portugal has ceased his
efforts to set back the clock. Other mon-
archs have learned the lesson too easily,
and have completely lost their heads over
it.

Rapidity.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
The Lusitania is fast enough, but after
a while we may cross the Atlantic so
quickly that we may breakfast in New
York and repent off the French coast.

New Issues in Store?

From the Philadelphia North American.
Look out for a variegated assortment
of brand-new argument issues. Bryan
is coming to New York for a series of
speeches in October.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THE MATCH-MAKER.

He has started
On his trip.
Maid warm-hearted
Fill the ship.
Flowers and candy
Trim the craft.
He's a dandy—
Cupid Taft.What a cargo!
Precious pearls;
No embargo
On the girls.
Fluffy plunder
Fore and aft.
He's a wonder—
Cupid Taft.

The Inexhaustible Flag.

"My lord, here come the villagers. You
know what a lord does in a play."
"Yes, I know. Take out a quart of ale
and let them divide it among them."

Hiss!

"Why have you got your coat collar
turned up? It isn't raining."
"Don't recognize me," hissed the great
detective. "I'm in disguise."

Always Apprehensive.

The unexpected has a hard time hap-
pening to some people.

Football Season.

There's a little touch of autumn
In the air;
And the college boys are busy
Growing fat.

A Variation.

"I know you have been engaged to every
girl in our set, so don't tell me I am the
first."

Ever Hear It?

"She looks very young to have a grown
daughter."
"Yes; she was just telling me—"
"I know. That she was married when
she was just barely fifteen years old."

A Plain Statement of Facts.

In a divorce trial in a certain Western
city no divorced men will be allowed on
the jury.P. S.—They are having a hard time get-
ting a jury.

JUST BY THE WAY.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Helpful Literature.

Mrs. Gray—What book has been the
most helpful to you?
Mrs. Brown—Webster's Dictionary. The
baby sits on it at the table, and it saves
the price of a high chair.

From Haven to Haven.

If you are close beside me when I die,
I shall not mind the passing very much.
If only, as the angel hurries by,
I still can feel your fingers' tender touch.
The journey will be easy. And so short!
Alone, I would be facing fearful odds;
With you—one little step from port to
Only a little step—from your dear arms
to God's!

PRONUNCIATIONS.

I read a song of the sailors' life,
Of tides, and the storm-tossed birds,
And the anxious days of a sailor's wife;
It was full of nautical words,
But it ended, "Still my eyes turn sea-
ward
Straining to windward and to leeward."And so I knew that no sailor man
Had written this little song;
For a sailor man has never said
"Get nautical words so wrong."
A sailor would write it, "Call the stew-
ard—
He'll find me hugging the rail, to lee-
ward!"

High.

"Will your wife wear a low gown at
the theater to-night?"
"She will not. She will wear one that
cost me \$200."

Sad State of Things.

"You're going to invite me to your wed-
ding, aren't you?"
"Goodness knows. My father is so mad
about it that I may not be there myself."

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Plea for More Rigid Accounting by
Political Committees.From the New York Tribune.
We have come to see that the corpora-
tion—a fictitious individual—should be
scrupulously deburred from exercising
any of the strictly political rights of the
real individual. It cannot vote, and
should have none of the privileges of the
actual or potential voter. Up to 1905 or
1906, public sentiment had not fully
awakened to the dangers of corporate in-
terference in the conduct of elections.
But now that it has awakened and has
put laws on the statute books of the
nation and of many of the states pre-
scribing practices previously thought
legitimate, political leaders can in no
way better commend themselves to popu-
lar favor than by co-operating to ex-
tend those laws and to break up the old
wasteful and corrupting system under
which excessive contributions were col-
lected from corporations and spent with-
out accounting in ways which most ap-
pealed to the discretion and inclination
of the spenders.We still need more rigid accounting
than the present laws have been. Ex-
penditures through political committees in
the last fifteen years, and perhaps 75
per cent of the money has been dis-
bursed without legitimate result or even
business justification. Common sense
combines, therefore, with more scrupu-
lous ideals in urging planter living on
the part of the campaign fund collectors,
and higher thinking on the part of the
voters.

A Maxim Honored in the Breach.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.
When Secretary Taft proposes that the
business of the country shall be run on
the principle of special privileges to
none he gets squarely on the platform
laid down by Thomas Jefferson, one of
the cardinal principles of Democracy.
But when he says that this has been
the policy of the present administra-
tion, he forgets that the present adminis-
tration upheld a tariff which was passed with
the avowed purpose of giving special
privileges to certain classes, mostly mil-
lionaires. The administration has stand-
ingly refused to assail the trusts in their
strongholds.

Solitary Precedent.

From the New York Evening Post.
Silas Wright still holds his place as the
only man who ever declined a nomination
for President or Vice President after it
was made, and his stand was taken sixty-
three years ago.

FORETOLD.

"Was August, and a Gypsy Breeze
Was coming the word."
"Our fortune!" laughed the lover. "Trees
That first before her stood.""Sir Hickory the King shall be
Of all this wide domain;
And you, who whispered, tenderly,
"Fair Maple, shall be Queen."They listened, smiling, as she spoke,
Nor heeded what she told.
Till came a morning when they woke
In regal red and gold.

John B. Tabb, in Harper's Weekly.

MEN AND THINGS.

Peabody the Philanthropist.

John Bright, the famous statesman, and
George Peabody, the philanthropist, were
fast friends, and they often went to Ire-
land together for the salmon fishing. The
London Standard tells how one day they
were up the Shannon, between Castle-
connell and Killaloe. They had engaged
the services of two boatmen, and as they
were both keen anglers they made a day
of it. In returning in the evening John
Bright noticed a policeman on the bank
and asked him what sum the boatmen
were entitled to for their time. The con-
stable said anywhere between 7 and 10
shillings. Bright turned to Peabody and
asked him for change for a sovereign,
which, having received, he paid the boat-
men 7 shillings. "Is that all you are giv-
ing me?" asked one of the boatmen.
"That's all," said Mr. Peabody. "Is it
not enough?" "Well, that's all," said
the boatman, scratching his head. "Ah,
they call yez Paybody. Falth, I should
call yez Paynobody."

Sport is Costly.

Sport as it is conducted nowadays at
our colleges and universities is pretty ex-
pensive. The cost of sending three crews
to the intercollegiate regatta on the Hud-
son, the "varsity" and freshman eights
and the "varsity" four together with the
substitutes, the boatkeeper, and so on,
was over \$3,000. In the case of a crew
coming from a long distance the cost is
correspondingly greater; and this is but
one item of the yearly expense in the de-
partment of athletics. The average an-
nual cost of maintenance of rowing at a
college is \$12,000, of which the principal
items are coaching, equipment, training,
bills, and transport of the crew. The min-
imum estimate of a coach's salary is \$2,000, al-
though this, of course, varies. The equip-
ment means coaching launches and new
shells, and this outlay is not nearly met
by the money brought in by the sale of
old shells. The return from this sport is
meager. The report of the trustees of
Harvard shows receipts of the univer-
sity boat club as \$3,000, whereas the
expenditures ran up to \$11,250.

The Fighting Cochrane.

Recently there was a presentation cere-
mony aboard the British cruiser Cochrane,
and this developed the fact that two
Cochranes were officers of the ship. They
joined with the rest of the Cochrane
family in giving the vessel a shield.
Within a hundred years six men of the
name of Cochrane have held the rank of
admiral in the British navy, and for
twice that long a period each male mem-
ber of this particular branch of the Cochrane
family has been a naval officer. For
fighting families, this probably takes the
record. The most famous of the Cochrane
family, of course, was that Admiral Cochrane
who liberated Chile and who, after
rendering signal service to the British
navy, was dismissed the service through
misconduct, only to be restored to all his
honors after he had gained world-wide
renewal.

Whence a Slang Term Came.

A slang term that has, by long usage,
become a regular part of English speech,
is the word "blackleg." The Trades
Union Congress, which passed a resolution
on the Antwerp strike, declared that
its present-day application is now more
common than that of the word in its
original sense. But labor, so far, has not
shortened the word "leg" to mean the
sporting world of England has done.
When referring to swindlers. How
"blackleg" came by its swindling signif-
icance is a puzzle which even an argu-
ment before the full court of the King's
Bench in a libel case failed to solve.
It has been traced to the former habit
among turf frequenters of wearing black
top-boots; but others have sought to ex-
plain it through the black legs of game-
birds. From neither source did it come.
The word, however, adopted it as a
term of abuse, like "scab."

Altar and Throne.

It is to Queen Margherita of Italy that
much of the credit is due, according to
W. G. Fitzgerald, who has an article on
the subject in Harper's, for the drawing
closer together of altar and throne in
Rome. The growing harmony between
the Vatican and the Quirinal is mainly
due to the efforts of the Queen, the
mother of the present King Victor Em-
manuel, who has labored faithfully to
bridge the gulf between them. Of all the
cities in the world Rome is the only one
claiming to be the capital of two empires
and the seat of two governments. For
this reason all the nations of the world
are obliged to make diplomatic arrange-
ments according to the requirements of
years now the City of the Seven Hills
has held the palaces of the Vatican and
the Quirinal, two rival thrones, antique
and splendid. The occupant of one is
the latest of an unbroken line of pontiffs
claiming direct descent from St. Peter.
The other is the third sovereign of United
Italy, whose ancestors for more than 100
years reigned over Savoy and Piedmont.

The Woman Chauffeur.

Of course, she had to arrive in this
country, the professional woman chauff-
eur. She made her first appearance in
Berlin, where Frau von Papp drives one
of the Bedar Company's electric-drawlows
with skill. She is in the employment of
the Kaiserhof Hotel, and she drives its
visitors alone. She was the wife of a
lawyer, who died leaving her with three
children. She had always been fond of
automobiles, and so she took up this
work after having satisfied the police au-
thorities as to her capabilities. Now an
enterprising Broadway automobile agency
has a professional woman chauffeur who
acts also as demonstrator and sales-
woman. When a prospective customer
who is difficult to please and dubious
about the merits of the machine arrives
he is turned over to the woman chauff-
eur who takes him for a ride and usually